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withdrawn for a time, it was decided to put them on the market again after they had been adequately expurgated.

A good deal of this work was entrusted to Ernest Vizetelly, but he was hampered by important restrictions.

He learnt that the books were stereotyped and that his alterations must be such as might be effected in the plates, for it would be too expensive to reset the books in their entirety, though a few pages might be reset here and there. Under these conditions, as sentences and paragraphs often had to be struck out or considerably abbreviated, it became very difficult to fill the gaps which occurred. Ernest Vizetelly at least did the best he could. He spent two months on the work and deleted or modified three hundred and twenty-five pages of the fifteen volumes handed to him. Henry Vizetelly was in poor health at the time; but he himself attended to a few volumes, and his son's work was sent to him for inspection before it was forwarded to the printers. Whether he himself went through it in its entirety or not cannot be stated positively; but at all events the work was passed, and some of the Zola volumes were reissued.

Soon afterwards the "National Vigilants," elated by their previous easy victory, returned to the warpath.

Henry Vizetelly was again summoned, this time for selling the following books : " The Assommoir," " Germinal," " Eat and Thin" ("Le Ventre de Paris"), "The Rush for the Spoil" (" La Ourde "), " Abbe* Mouret's Transgression," " How Jolly Life is " (" La Joie de Vivre "), " The Fortune of the Eougons," and " His Excellency E, Rougon," by Zola; " Madame Bovary," by G-ustave Elaubert; " A Love Crime," by Paul Bourget; "A Woman's Life " and "A Ladies' Man "